Grening Telegraph

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET. Price THESE CHATS PER COST (Boulds Short) Engrasen Caura Pan Wass, rayable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the Chy at None Pentage arrangement made for extended insertious.

To Advertisers.

Owder to the great invrease in the Climbatha of You Eyeman Taxanaxia, compositing the owner power at an early hour, we have not request that advertises out may be handed in as soon in 10 o death. If possible, in a sterious them as insertion in all of our editions.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1864.

THE NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM REPORT OF THE COMPERDLESS OF

THE CURSENCY. The second Annual Report of the Comptroller of the Currency has been laid before Congress and the public. It demonstrates the success which has so far attended this crownleg effort of Chief Justice CHASE's genius, When the idea of thus changing all the State Banks into Banking Houses of the United States was first suggested, all the opposers of the Administration commenced uttering their orienter predictions of national bankruptey and ruin. Like all inventions, the loco-toco portion of our population laughed it to scorn. Time, however, has proved its efficiency. It has demonstrated that such a plan as the one accepted was of great practical utility, and that the demands of the nation required some such system should be put into active ope-

The report announces the fact that during the last year there have been two hundred and eighty-two new banks organized, and one hundred and sixty-eight (108) State banks have availed themselves of the provisions of Congress, and become national organizations-That there are now in existence five hundred and eighty-four (584) such corporations; of which the Keystone State boasts one hundred and nine (109), the largest number which any Commonwealth can claim. Foremost in her trust in the national honor as regards currency, as she has always been in regard to the necessity of national life, she proudly takes her place at the head of the arch, and claims her rights as Keystone of the American Union. First in the number of her sons, first in thus pouring out her blood to subdue the Rebellion and establish the supremacy of right, she today is the most lavish in the expenditure of her money, and will in the future, as in the past, never hesitate to fulfil every requirement which the nation may make of her. She has wealth sufficient. She has men enough, and she will ever meet demands of men and money rendered necessary by the nation's emergency.

In the amount of capital invested in this national system, Massachusetts claims the lead, being \$4,800,000 more than Pennsylvania, which is second on the list.

The rapid increase of banking capital in certain localities where, previous to the passage of the act, there was no demand for such investment, is regretted by the Comptroller. The rapid increase tends to render unsafe the currency. "It has not been the Intention of the friends of the system," says the Comptroller, "to increase the amount of paper money in circulation," but merely to change the notes of the State banks into national currency. The recent action of the Legislature of our own State has done much towards removing all fears of such a catastrophe. By enabling State banks with Nonew banks are formed, but for every dollar now issued a dollar of State money is withdrawn. The equilibrium is thus kept up.

From whichever side we view the plan of which the Chief Justice is the father, we can but admire it. It was an original move; it appeared daring to the timid; but seeming rash ness is often the safest discretion; and what the Democrats hailed as the erratic effort of temerity has proved itself the sound deed of a

mature and able intellect. The subject of finance is one which it behooves the people at large to be thoroughly acquainted with. We have therefore devoted a large space of our editorial columns to the consideration of this subject, and shall still continue to review all important papers relating to this most important subject. Thanks to the comprehensive minds which have herotofore had the control of our financial affairs, the nation has suffered only the recurring evils Incident on a state of civil war; and we doubt not, notwithstanding the dolorous propheales of certain of our citizens affected with melancholis, that the same ability which has guided the "Ship of State" through the tumultuous seas of the past, will continue to govern us until the safe harbor of peace is successfully reached.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN AN A SOURCE

OF NATIONAL BEVENUE. In the late able report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the attention of Congress is called to the public domain as an important source, we are told, have not hitherto been the lands, and it is very properly suggested that some legislation should be had at once upon the subject with a view to swell the lucome of the Treasury. Mr. Freshnder says that the "agricultural region has, through the operation of the Homestead law, almost ceased to afford a direct revenue;" and he expresses a 'prison van. regret that the non-anticipation of the present civil war opened the way for the adoption of a land system which renders so large a portion of the public domain unavailable as a | that the entertainment was so brief. basis of credit, either by pledging its proceeds. or by appropriating them permanently to the draped with the symbols of woe, tells plainly

redemption of the public debt. Though the system of granting gratui-

tously to actual settlers such of the public lands as are fit for agriculture, besides bestowing there as bountles to our brave soldiers, and also as donations to corporations, to aid in the construction of main lines of railway, cannot now be repealed, yet we are of the opinion that while the policy referred to may have almost entirely extinguished the direct revenue from the lands in question, an indirect revenue from them has been ereated withinthe last thirty years that is mr greater and more valuable than that which the Government could ever, by any possible means, have derived from the territory directly. By way of Illastration we reche the following well authenticated facts :- The growth of the productive powers of the West is largely due to the increased facilities for transportation, During the past ten years there have been built, in that section of the country, 2056 miles by Eastern or imported capital. The Illinois Hillnobs \$30,000,000, and built a road which enabled the Federal Government to sell \$11,000,000 worth of land, and the Company to making over \$61,000,000 concentrated in that beauties of a swan-like neck in a woman, but State by the operations of one company. The we will venture to say that a fady would be gate grain receipts at Chicago, during the ten yen s, to 158,544,544 bushels, which, at an aggregate cost of sixty cents per bushel (the value for 1860 at Chicago), would be worth \$120,000,000-thus exceeding by about \$31.000,000 the cost of the rallroads, through the agency of which the grain was made avail-In 1861, the grain increased to 47,607,500 bushels, the southern routes being closed, and in 1862 the amount was 69,159,399 bashels.

Thus the land donated by Congress to ald in constructing the Illinois Central railway has contributed to create an increased wealth and production, which, no doubt, pays a revenue to the national treasury, from various sources and in manifold ways, much greater in the aggregate than any sum the lands could ever have yielded directly,

Then again it must not be forgotten that the country has gained incalculably in power and prosperity through that vasi current of emigration which our Homestead law has been mainly instrumental in drawing hither from all parts of Europe and Great Britain. This access to our strength in population began to be decidedly marked about the year 1820, from which time to 1860 the arrival of emigrants from abroad may be stated as follows:-

1	There arrived in 16)	year	82-			
1	From 1820 to 1830,	2		*		4	244,490
u	From 1830 to 1840,		en "		7		552,000
ï	From 1840 to 1850, -			2,		4	1,558,300
I	From 1850 to 1860,		*				2,707,624
١	Total, -	,		×		×	5,002,415

Being a yearly average of 125,560 for the last 40 years, and 270,762 for the last 10 years. The population of France in 1801 was 27,849,003; in 1861, 37,472,132, being about 37 per ceni, increase in 60 years,

The population of Prussia has increased since 1816 at the rate of 79 per cent, in 45 years. England and Wales show an increase of 121 per cent. in 60 years against an increase in the United States in 00 years of 593 per cent.

The positive result of this immense influx of population, settled mostly on fertile lands, and which was just so much productive power taken from other nations and added to ours, is shown in a corresponding advance in the ease to change their charters the deficiency is material wealth of the people of the United obviated. No increase in paper money results. | States. The assessed value of that portion of property which is actually taxed increased as follows:-In 1791 (estimated), \$750,000,009; 1816 (estimated), \$1,800,000,900; 1850 (official valuation), \$7,135,780,228; 1860 (official valuation), \$16,159,616,068; showing an increase in the last decade alone of \$9,923,835,849.

> In view of such statisties, it may be inferred that our national land system has, on the whole, been wise and beneficial in an eminent degree; and Secretary FESSENDEN, while expressing a doubt whether it would have been adopted in prospect of the struggle in which the nation is now engaged, says it may be fairly questioned whether, and to what extent, the public domain, given away to actual settiers, has not afforded through lamigration. which is daily augmenting the resources and power of the Republic, all the material aid to the Government in this crisis of its affairs which it could have been made to render by any different policy.

In May last there remained of the public lands belonging to the Government of the United States, 984,901,525 acres—an estate in itself large enough, if wisely managed in the future. to pay the whole present debt of the nation, principal and interest.

MORBID CURIOSITY.

The desire for witnessing scenes of misery and suffering seems to be inherent with many men. It is a species of excitement in which they delight. If some poor wretch is to suffer on the gallows, the Sheriff is instantly beset with source of revenue. The receipts from that applications from all quarters for permission to behold the dying agonies of the criminal; at all equal to the vast extent and value of men of education and high standing become sultors for admission to the enclosure when the dismal tragedy is to be enacted, and happy Is he who can secure an entrance. Pass the court-house door, and you will find it thronged with people anxious to get a look at the unfortunates who are entering or leaving the

With eager eyes they gaze at them as they hurry past, and when the gloomy vehicle is driven off, they turn slowly away, as if sorry

Look at yender dwelling, whose door,

creation of a sinking fund for the ultimate | that it is a house of mourning. Before it stands the solemn hearse, and a host of eager faces are gathered there to watch the coffin as it is brought out, and gaze at the grief-stricken friends of the dead. We meet evidences of

this passion at every step we take. If a man falls and breaks a limb, crowds flock around him to listen to his groams. If a horse, taxed beyond his strength by a heartless driver-far more of a brute than the animal he abusea-sinks to the ground, instead of turning away in disgust, men stand and gaze at his sufferings; and if he dies where he has fallen, the scene is so much the more exciting and engaging. It is this taste for the horrible that has made Fox's record of the sufferings of the early Christian martyrs so popular. Men read it, not as a record of noble fortifude and daring in the cause of right, but to gratify a diseased appetite to which it ministers.

So strong in man is this desire for scenes of distress and agony, that HORACH WALPOLE of railroad, at a cost of \$253,280,464, mostly relates that, at the execution of Earl Fungaves, two of the hangmen quarreled for the Central Rallroad Company alone brought into rope with which they had hung him, and the one who lost it burst into tears.

Another species of merbid curiosity is the pleasure men take in witnessing deformities self \$20,000,000 worth more, to actual settlers, and monsters. Poels and novellsts extol the chief effect of this has been to swell the aggre- | much more sought after if she had in reality a neck like the bird in question, than when such a resemblance existed merely in the vivid imagination of these gentleman. A man who has a nose like his neighbors might starve, but he would soon grow wealthy had he but the power to elongate it into the probosels of an elephant. We have a very recent illustration of this taste of the masses for the horrible, in the immense concourse of people that thronged to witness the execution of MULLER, the supposed murderer of BRIGGS. It is proper to add that a more disgraceful exhibition of the degradation of human nature than that presented by the dense crowd on that occasion has seldom been witnessed.

GOVERNOR BROWN AND HIS CAB-BLAGEN.

Governor Bnown, of Georgia, is, it seems, extremely fond of cabbages. He has a weakness for chickens, too, and one of his favorite dishes is bacon and greens. The Savannah Republican of December 3 tells us that when Governor BROWN left Milledgeville he took with him all his own property of every description, including his furniture, carriage and horses, poultry, and even the cabbages that grew in his garden! All the powder, however, of the State, at Milledgeville, was left behind, to make room for the "collards" and chickens. Three thousand stand of arms were likewise abandoned by him. Governor Brown took care of the cabbages, and we took care of the three thousand stand of arms.

It was very natural that Governor Brown should behave in this manner. Like the opossum of his own sweet South, he watched his opportunity for leaping from tree to tree; or, perhaps, he was just recovering from the fever and ague, and retired to "one of his extensive plantations in Southwestern Georgia," to shake the persimmons down, and manufacture them into brandy and beer. But whilst he is browing his beer at home, the people are brewing for him a storm abroad, which is no tempest in a teacup. Whilst he is enjoying his carriages and cabbages, his hens and his horses, the Savannah papers are bitterly descanting upon the three thousand stand of arms abandoned, and the Government powder left behind. But hear what the Savannah Republican

itself says:-"When Governor Brown left Milledgeville, he took with him all of his own property of every exerintion, including his furniture, carriage and description, including his larantare, carriage and acrees, poultry, and even the cabbages that grew in his parden. The train was loaded with these individual assets, and all seat safely to one of his extensive plantations in Southwestern Georgia.

e took good care of himself.
"Was he equally diligent in looking after the affairs and property of the State? Take a few other facts in ideastration of this point. All the powder of the State at Milledgeville was left behind to make room for the "collards" and unickens, and was sent forward the next day by porsons who felt greater interest in the property of the State than the Governor. Three thousand stand of arms were also left behind as insignifi-

cant when compared with the Governor's 'plan-der,' and these were all destroyed by the enemy, "These facts reach us from scarces of the first respectability.

-Senator Wilson's only son, a Licutenant in the 51st Colored Infantry, has been appointed an aid on General Ferrero's staff.

-Mr. A. W. Thayer has been appointed Con sul of Trieste, in place of Richard Hildreth, obliged to regign on account of ill health. -General Morgan L. Smith has succeeded

General Dana in command of the Post and Dismict of Vicintiarg. "They have "struck De" in the Saginaw val-

ey, and Michigan opens "her Jubric throat" in -The Nashville Press, the McClellan organ in

Tennesses, now comes out flatly for a separation of the North and South -General Thomas has two men in his employ who serve as scouts and spics at the imminent

hazard of their lives. The rebel General Johnston offered a reward of \$50,000 for their capture. They have been much within the Robel lines, and often in their very camps, but so disguised as to -The Louisville Democrat says that the Lioutenant Governor of Kentucky, R. T. Jacobs, who

was recently ordered through the Confederate lines by the military authorities of that State, is now at Gallipolis, Ohlo. The Robei authorities refused to receive the exile, saving that they "do not intend to let President Lincoln make a Botany Bay of the South." -Major-General Alexander McDowell McCook

received orders this week to report to Major-General Sheridan, and left Dayton on Tuesday to do so. General Shoridan was the commander of a division in McCook's Corps during the Chicksmarga campaige. As both are true soldiers, the change in their relations will be a subject of less interest to them than to others.

LITERARY REVIEWS.

HISTORY OF THE WOLLD, PRINT THE RADLISST RECORDS TO THE PASSENT TIME. By Philip Smith, B. A. Appleton & Co., Boston.

Yet I denot not through all ages, one increasing perpo-And the thoughts of men are inclined, with the present

History is not a chronological account of past venue it is rather a horoscope in which the future of nations can be read. From the past by analogy we foretell the future. Bistory, like every other science for writing a narrative count of events in a proper manner, is a science as much as chemistry or botany, has a history relf. In the earlier dawn of civilization deeds of importance forcessed so rapidly, that the plan of oral tradition became impossible. So long as mankind were divided into tribes, with a patrimenal head to each, the triding events in heir existence could be retained by descending from father to son. But when the great nations of the earth were formed by the ensittion of these namerous tribes, important wars, chauses of monarchies, fuvasions and discoveries, demanded that a more permanent and discoverior, demanded that a more permanent and comprehensive record should be adopted than that of memory. Hence areas our system of written history, which, in its intensy, corresponded to what is now known as a chromological table. Gradually the science grow, and about the florant century had arrived at the opposite extense. A style of the union providely succeeded; the misures local in a were marrated at large, and immension with providing the control of the control o

The reformation, however, caused a new in us to be given to laters, the dry style of a new life thrown into history was read not only by the princis inti, Lot also by the more intelligent of the erat public. Voltaire, in the eighteenth con-y, appraised upon the state, and with min-ingon the manner of constacing the drawn the just." An intelligent history flowed from one behis pen, as in rounded numbers he rested the during of the warrior and the dom of the sage. He had a centre, a spirit to work; civil zation was the breath which vivid the hitherto inanimate mass and change c lifeless body with a conditant, living organi tion. The third era of history was accomplished sation. The third era of history was accomplished limitating Voitaire, our constryman, Horas Greekey, has issued a work which rests upon freedom as its foundation. Civilization for the system of national advancement in the eighteenth consery, freedom for the injectenth; but for a history of the world, in all ages, Mr. Philip Smith has accepted the only true criterion by which all harins can be reduced to a standard, and their murits and demerits jurged—the unity of history, with a Divine Providence for its guernor. To undertake to write a world-shistory do mands a gigantic amount of decision of character. It is a work of a lifetime. Macaulay's fistery of his mutice has would have been a massive structure, but a chronica@fail leads or all ages, extracture, but a chronica@fail leads or all ages,

Lary of his mative land would have been a massive structure, but a chronicic of all lands or all ages, surpasses my effort of modern enterprise. It do n ands a vari and comprehensive mind, a just judgment, a flow of language, and the most in-dominable perseverance. Josepha from the volume before us, we should say that Mr. Smith is pos-sessed of these requisites, and that his work will be a great access. great specess.

The first volume, the only one yet published, copplies universal history, 'Irom the Creation others-establishment of Dionysius the younger is B. C. 338.' It does not pretend to go into de tail, but all-important events are mentioned, and a sunicient length devoted to their consideration. The whole production is of great pormanent value, the want of which has long been felt in the literary world, and which should have its appropriate place on the shelf of every library, finished the work will fill eight volumes, for sale, by subscription only, at J. K. Simons' No. 33 S. Sixih street.

QUBENS OF SONO. By Ellen Creathorne Clayton. Harper & Brothers, New York. Almost every field of biography has been

thoroughly traversed, and all its erratic windings laid before the American people, but Miss Clayton, who has discovered a new province, and treated us to a most delightful account of its beauties and eccentricities. The lovers of music in general will hall with joy these ske ches of the private lives of those whose sweet voices have The work before us is a collection of slight signaphies of the lives of the most distinguished

peratic singers of the Old World. It is wri-ch in the most pleasing style of narrative, omewhat resembling that of Agues Strickland, and is embellished with beautiful engravings of the "Queene of Song." To lovers of the opera or of music should omit to present the work. It will make a most beautiful Christmas gift, and will have an extensive circulation. THE MYSTHRIES OF PLORENCE. By George Lip-

A most exciting work, and one which has great fusefuntion for the lovers of dungoons, clinic and alchemy. It will be bought and read by the masses, and although it possesses no literary merit above mediocrity, yet the skill with which the plot is woven makes it interesting reading to es who are not fastidious as to style.

MARGARET DENZIL'S HISTORY. Harper & Bro thers, New York.

A novel is viewed, by a certain class of our citizens, as a worthless, if not immeral work, and the perusal of it discountenanced. This has been caused by the deterioration of this class of literature from its original model. From pure works of imagination or social narration of nature, it has become a pamperer to the passions. Hence the disrepute into which it has failen with meny of our most respectable chizens. Every work, therefore, which tends to elevate works of belon, as a class, to their original standard, should be hailed as a blessing to the literary world. "Margaret Depair's History" is such a work. It is pure in style and contents. A most excellent, moral, yet interesting, thrillingly fittereating work. We regret that the authorses in the support of the contents. is namiling to throw aside her incognita. She has wen herself a reputation. HOW TO GET A FARM AND WHERE TO FIND

ONE. James Miller, New York. Agent for Philadelphia, G. W. Pitcher.

The work before us is the poor man's work. It is not intended for the rich; they have their money and can buy their farms when they please, but to the poor man who desires to rise in the ocial scale-who desires a home for himself and family, and is ready to work to obtain it-to such a man the work appeals for a careful perusal. The whole plan of farming Government land is treated in a practical manner; no theory, no favorite hobby—but a simple explanation of facts and directions for making use of the experience of others. This is one of the most desirable works which has failed under our notice. Our agricultural community are too much neglected by our authors; this work fills a void, and a hook which is needed is always a good work. We should think that the snonymous author was a farmer, he treats of his subject thoroughly, we may be thought to prabe too strongly; of course the work has its defects—what work nat not rebut then it is wanted, and we commund it man the work appeals for a careful perusal. The not :-but then it is wanted, and we commend it to every farmer in our country.

FOLLOWING THE DRUM. By Mrs. Brigodier General E. L. Vicie. T. B. Peterson, Phila. A thrilling narrative of the incidents of the war. It is full of humor and rare wit, and will be read by thousands. It is got up in the popular style in which the publishers frequently issue their military rovels. It is founded on fact, and written in a cultivated style. It will have a popular circulation, and will be read by thousands of those who take an interest in the war. It is not one of mere fungus growth, but has permanent value and will outlive the present excitement.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Billiard Match to Baltimore.

Special in The Evening Telegraph.

Baltimous, December 12.—The great billiard. match between Prank Parker, of Chicago, and J. W. Coon, of Cleveland, Ohio, came off tast night at Franklin Hall, and was witnessed by a large consourse of persons. Mr. Coop, on the seventh inning, ran 112 points, and continued to lead his opponent to the end of the game of 1500 points, running it out in seventyseven innings, making an average of 19h, the largest average on record in a public match game of 1500 points. When within 185 points of making game, Mr. Coon ran 273 poliits before missing a shot on the two red balls. Time-Two hours and twenty-five minutes.

The recent storm was year y sovere on the Chesapeake and along the coast. Several resse's have been injured, and others entirely wrecked A large fleet of vesselv- transports-left Fortress Monroe vesterday, bound south,

MARRIES.

MARRIED.

GILBY-TOW.—On the lith untime, at the parson are of 1) from Methodist Episcopal Charet, Na 210 Lo market is rest, by New John S. Jones, Mr. WILLIA S. P. LILLY and Miss MATTIE R. TOW, all of Philadelphia, MATLA: R.—LADD.—December Sti., in the selfer, at the restlence of Dr. S. B. Ladt, by the Roy. G. S. Konsell, W. M. P. MATLACK, Esq. S. Golfen. Chester county to Miss Laklista D. LADD, daughter of S. A. Ladd, of Secundary To Miss Laklista D. LADD, daughter of S. A. Ladd, of Secundary In New Cards. (Scranton and West Chester papers please to gy.)

DIED

TOND. On Sundar Hill inst. JANE STEVENSON ROND. In the 7th year of her age.

The relatives and triends of the funity are recent into invited to attend the funeral, from the recipence of her bushoud No. 220 S. Thirteening street, on Thursday norman, 15th instant, at 10 of clock.

Other bushoud No. 220 S. Thirteening street, on Thursday norman, 15th instant. Mrs. PLOHE (ELL). In the 88th year of the age. Her relatives and triends are invited to attend the function of the 15th year of the 15th year.

In the Twentheth Hegiment (seout Legism), in the Jilia year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his timeral, from the residence of his taker, O. P. Mollinson, Sixth Street, below Dickerson, on Webursder attended, a 2 o'clock.

STINGER -On the evening of the H.h instant. CATHARINE STINGER. to relative of her family are invited to attend her rad, on Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her residence, No. 445 S. Seventh street. Interacol at cit Rill.

Aurel Bill.

STAKES. On Thesday morning, lith instant, Mrs.
AUAH A. STOKES.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to
tour the fiberal, from her it to residence, Mo residence,
the fiberal from her it to residence, Mo residence,
the fiberal from the grant of the fiberal fiberal from the fiberal fiberal from the fiberal fiberal from the fiberal fiberal

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he remaining stock will be seld at public nuction. I2-5-55*

NOTICE -THE PERSON WHO TOOK A Pair of Circh Glaves, lined with brokekin (presumed be in distalled, from the Farquette of the Academy of Music, on Monday eventing, will please return Been immediately to the office of the Academy.

WANT'S.

PREIGHT CONDUCTORS AND BRAKEmess Wanted.—The Baltimore and Obser Lauresda screen want a suggles of experienced raisroad mess to a point a numberous freight trait, com its five served Jahres however. Maitmore and Wheeling and Parkert-on. The best water will be paid and remains amploy-m green to such mess as will report to either of the rawith a purious of the mean as well report to enter or to recommend to the control of the control

J. B. FORD, Acest at Wheeling for the Fourth Division, W. P. SMITH, Master of Franaportation, Baltimore, M.d. Disceptor 2, 1981. 17-13-1m. OPYING WANTED-A YOUNG LADY, with counterated belows these would have become a perturn of it to see the er transmission manuscrime. Ad-diese "M F.R., Western Sat P.O. uniladelphia 12-7-04"

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Twenty score a street, having a front on Cheanata creet
of 139 rest by Lio on Twenty accord street. Inquire of
120 rest by Lio on Twenty become street. Inquire of
120 rest by Lio on Twenty become street. Engine at 120
120 Res Counting House of the 11 Jayne & 120.
12 10 Res

TO LET:—A FRW MORE OPPICES ON Floring the one of the Post Office Radio as, DECK Street, Series TillED. Asseste Firm and mark started at the same become, with Stamp Power.

The special and Third Stamps of the Street, The Percent and Third Stamps of the Commentwealth Rudning, Nos. 611 and 612 - RESNUT Street.

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BOARDING.-SECOND-STORY PRONT THE ORIGINAL SKATE STORK

SMITH & RICHARDSON,

Sign of the "Skate Boy," No. 611 MARKET STREET,

Have for sale, Wholesale and Retail, the largest and bed

SKATES

this city. Their stock comprises every possible variety, no at the lower prices, Lades and Gents Steel Shares Slevens Skares, Clark's States, Energy States, Postsociphia Skares, Grader Sa Boston States, "Norwich Clipper" Skates, Parler Skates.

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In short, everything pertaining to Skates, and every variety of Skate grade, can be presented as the Sun of the "Skate Roy." No. 611 MARKET Street, the Oldest Skate Street, the city.

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FOR CHRISTMAS.

WILL OPEN

ON WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14.

A SPLENDID VARIETY OF

FANCY BOXES,

OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN.

19-10-4mp

No. 1310 MARKET STREET SPECIAL NOTICES.

FIFTEENTH WARD UNION LEAGUE Lith inst . at . 2, 0 co. Loys's dilizensure invited, and COATES Street. Loys's dilizensure invited, 18 LACC. PEARSON, Secretary, 1st.

KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK.

An election for Thirteen Livey or, to serve the outsuing year, will be held at the Banking H mss, on TUBSDAY, January 10, 1850, from 10 o'clock A. M. to S.P. M.

Wat McCONELL.

Cashier. 39-10-w/m (110) THE DIRECTORS OF THE TACK

Petroleum Company havethis day seefared a clydender; TWO per cand out of the extraops of the Company for the month of November, payable on and after the 26th inst. at the disc of the pressurer Mr. George H. Millington, 42 Exchange place.

Transfer bests closed from the 17th to 20th insta.

New York, Decruber 10 1864.

12-12-64

ALLENTOWN RAUROAD COM-PANY. PHILADRIPHIA DECEMBER 12. 1884.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Alientewn Early and Company will be held at the Office of the Philadelphia and Reading Early at the Philadelphia and Monlata, Junnary 18. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia on Monlata, Junnary 18. Ited, at 1815 5. M., when an elsesion will be held for Franklett and all Directors, to serve the the etasing year.

19.17-met 19-12-metr

PHILADELPHIA AND READING

Street.

Notice is bereby given to the Stocknown of the Company that the Annual Meetin, and an Electron for Frederick, and the corresponding the Annual Meetin, and decreasy, will take place on the second MONDAY (7th) of January next, at 22 M. 12 M. 12-13 fl-T

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
Tepariment of Arts. The examination of the
Cellege Clavess at the close of the First Term, will be
head to the foliowing order—
Monday (12m.—From 2 to 11, Juniors, by Frofesor Kendall (Analytical Geometry), written. From 1 to 1,
teniors, by Frofesor France (Astronomy), ord.
Treeday, 12m.—From 2 to 11, Seniors, by Professor
Rendall (Integral Calculus), and Sophomores, by Frofesor
From 11 to 1, Juniors, by Professor France
(Wechnick), ord. ser Cupper (Chark's Elements of the Readist Laurannes), written From 11 to 1. Januares, by Professor France (Sechandes), oral.

Wedmasar, 14th.—From 16 11, Seniors, by Professor Jackson (Horace's Epistice), and Sophomores, by Professor France (Hydosy), written, From 11 to 1. Juniors, by Professor France (Hydosy), written, From 11 to 1. Juniors, by Professor Rendal (Alaphra), written, From 11 to 1. Seniors, by Allen (Actipone of Sophocles), and Freehmen, by Professor Rendal (Alaphra), written, From 11 to 1. Seniors, by the Provosi (Moral Fudiosophy), oral.

Friday, 11th.—From 5 to 11, Sophomores, by Professor Fendal (Geometry), written, From 1 to 1. Seniors, by Professor Coppee (Mahm. Fleid Fortifications), oral.

Menday, 18th.—From 5 to 11, Freshmen, by Professor Makan (Chero de Amientia), oral.

Tuesday, 28th.—From 5 to 11, Sophomores, by Professor Alaba (Thurchdres, Seidlian Expedition), oral. Professor Coppee (Wober's Universal History, oral.

Wedness gy, 28t.—From 5 to 11, Sophomores, by Professor Jackson (Liter) & Reportification, oral. Professor History), oral.

Thurday, 28td.—From 5 to 11, Freshmen, by Professor Jackson (Lity), oral.

Thurday, 28td.—From 5 to 11, Freshmen, by Professor Jackson (Lity), oral.

Becretary of the Faculty of Atta.

12-11-86

GEORGE ALLEN, Secretary of the Faculty of Arts.